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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ENDS NATION-WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF DRIVE;
PROGRESS MADE IN RELIEF WORK THROUGHOUT CHINA

28 BILLION COLLECTED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao,
 17 Jul 50

According to the 10 July 1950 issue of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, the All-China Federation of Labor (ACFL) has ordered the end of the national drive to help the unemployed workers, effective 7 July 1950. The ACFL circular states:

The ACFL published an open letter on 20 April 1950 to the working class in China calling for a helping hand to relieve the unemployed workers. The letter especially emphasized that all workers and personnel in publicly and privately owned establishments, departments, offices, and schools throughout China give every possible aid to unemployed in Shanghai and other cities. It asked them to donate one day's pay to a relief fund for the unemployed. Responses were immediate and heartening.

According to the report of the People's Bank of China, donations totaled 28,792,233.617.10 yuan by 5 July 1950. The breakdown of donations according to major administrative regions and Shantung Province is as follows:

Central and South China: 2,019,446,719.35 yuan, including Kwangtung Province 316,857,958.35 yuan and Kwangsi Province 162,125,678.00 yuan.

East China: 20,126,409,887.60 yuan, including 6,200,000,000 yuan from the Northeast.

North China: 4,377,666,422.69 yuan.

Northwest China: 360,554,194.00 yuan.

Southwest China: 466,156,393.46 yuan.

Shantung Province: 1,442,000,000.00 yuan.

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ISSUES REGISTRATION PROCEDURE -- Wu-hsi Jih-pao, 19 Jul 50

Wu-hsi -- The Wu-hsi Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee announced that its first registration of unemployed workers in Wu-hsi will be held during 18 - 30 July 1950. Accompanying the announcement was the following registration provisions:

1. Relief shall be restricted to workers, thrown out of work after the liberation and without a source of income, in state and privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises, transport agencies, cultural, art, and educational organizations. Those who were unemployed before the liberation and in dire need of relief may submit their cases for consideration to the Wu-hsi Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee.
2. Those who returned to rural areas to pursue production or those who found new employment are not qualified to register.
3. The Wu-hsi Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee shall entrust the registration work to the basic labor-union units of various industrial labor unions affiliated with the Wu-hsi General Labor Union. Where such basic units are not organized, the registration shall be undertaken by the various industrial unions or the Wu-hsi General Labor Union.
4. Unemployed workers who in the past worked in several enterprises shall register as unemployed from the last firm they worked for.
5. Unemployed workers applying for registration shall produce:
 - a. Documentary evidence issued by the applicant's former labor union or factory, firm, or school which employed him. If his former place of employment has been closed for a long period of time and such evidence cannot be obtained, a certificate to that effect shall be obtained from two workers currently in employment.
 - b. Documentary evidence issued by a responsible ch'u agency verifying the worker's residence and employment in the ch'u. Organizations and personnel issuing certificates containing false statements shall be penalized.
6. Unemployed workers applying for registration shall fill out correctly one or two application blanks.
7. Applications approved by a labor-union unit shall be submitted with supporting documentary material to the affiliated industrial union. It in turn shall send them for final examination and approval to the Wu-hsi General Labor Union. The Wu-hsi Unemployed Workers' Relief Office shall issue a registration certificate to the unemployed worker approved by the Wu-hsi General Labor Union.
8. Partially employed workers earning less than the relief amount appropriated to unemployed workers and having difficulty in sustaining livelihood may submit their cases to a basic labor union.
9. Unemployed workers who came to Wu-hsi from other cities shall be required to show letters of recommendation from the general labor unions of former place of abode, together with the documentary references listed in Article 5, before being qualified to apply for registration.

RELIEF COMMITTEE ASSIGNS WORK -- Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 23 Jul 50

Peiping -- The Peiping Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee, formally established on 22 July 1950, will start registration of unemployed on 24 July.

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The Peiping Unemployed Workers' Relief Office, directly responsible to the Peiping Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee, will have under its control:

1. General Affairs Office, which handles daily administrative routine matters.
2. Organization and Education Section, which registers, investigates, processes, and mobilizes unemployed workers for work-relief projects, or for sending them home to participate in local production; aids the Labor Bureau by supplying workers within the city or outside; and gives the workers educational opportunities.
3. Work-Relief Section, which handles work-relief projects for unemployed workers and deals with affiliated public work plans.
4. Relief Section, which will handle relief funds and issuance of traveling fees for sending home unemployed to participate in local production.
5. Production Section, which handles production-for-self-salvation projects.

ISSUES FIRST RELIEF FUNDS -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 20 Jul 50

Tientsin -- On 16 July 1950, the Tientsin Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee completed the issuance of the first relief fund appropriation to help unemployed workers and their families in Tientsin. The first issue gave relief to 1,812 unemployed (882 families). Each unemployed worker received 45 shih chin of maize flour for each day of unemployment. Each dependent of an unemployed worker received 15 shih chin each day. A total of 94,575 shih chin of maize flour, equivalent to 9,200,000 yuan, was distributed. The second distribution will be at the end of this month.

The committee also initiated work-relief projects whereby 200 unemployed were assigned to repair or construct parks, 500 assigned to repair dirt roads, 60 to dredge rivers, and 30 to make cement pipes. Up to 19 July, 2,900 unemployed were assigned to work-relief projects. The repairing of dikes, which will start in a few days, will give work to an additional 450 unemployed.

The 11 unemployment registration offices in the city will be merged and formed into four offices. Some 3,160 unemployed transport workers have already registered.

REGISTERS UNEMPLOYED IN URUMCHI -- Urumchi Sinkiang Jih-pao, 1 May 50

Urumchi -- More than 700 unemployed workers in Urumchi have registered since the start of the unemployed workers registration by the Urumchi People's government on 30 March 1950. Of that total, some 120 were given various work such as cleaning wool, making ropes and rugs, and processing leather. The demand for skilled workers is especially great in the city.

SOLVES UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM -- Yang-chou Su-pei Jih-pao, 19 Jul 50

T'ai-yuan, 17 July (Hsin-hua) -- The gradual restoration of the economy in T'ai-yuan is solving the employment problem of some 2,500 unemployed in the city. Before the liberation, the number of unemployed totaled one half of the workers in the city. Since the liberation, the T'ai-yuan People's government appropriated 1,260,000 catties of foodstuff to help 31,000 unemployed.

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By May 1950, however, the number of employed workers increased to 64,000. Of the 2,500 who are at present unemployed, all are expected to find employment at the city's agricultural chemical factories in the near future.

NAN-CH'ANG HELPS UNEMPLOYED -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 19 Jul 50

Nan-ch'ang -- From 8 May to 8 July 1950, the Nan-ch'ang Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee registered 5,028 families of the unemployed workers in the city. The government appropriated 100,513 shih chin of foodstuff to help 2,108 families numbering 7,000 persons. Some 843 persons were helped by assignment to work-relief projects, 149 to production-for-self-salvation projects, and 300 were sent home to rural areas.

UNEMPLOYED PURSUE STUDIES -- Shanghai Lao-tung Pao, 19 Jul 50

Shanghai -- Beginning 19 July 1950, 15 industrial unions in Shanghai will start 11 study classes for unemployed workers. Various universities and middle and primary schools will be used during the summer months.

REVIEWS UNEMPLOYED RELIEF WORK -- Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 20 Jul 50

Shanghai -- Effective 2 July 1950, the Shanghai Unemployed Workers' Relief Committee will supersede the Provisional Committee to Aid the Unemployed Workers of Shanghai. Up to 30 June 1950, the Provisional Committee has given the following aid to the Shanghai unemployed: 3,760,000 chin in relief grain and 70 million yuan in relief funds, loans totaling 31 million yuan to production cooperatives, and 93 million yuan to help unemployed to return to their native villages to take part in local production. Some 133,000 of the total of 150,000 unemployed in Shanghai were given assistance through the Provisional Committee.

The Provisional Committee also assigned unemployed to work-relief projects. Since 15 June 1950, the first group of 231 unemployed were assigned to repair or construct parks and nurseries. The second group of 3,000 started municipal public works projects such as repairing roads, dredging canals, cleaning out sewers, etc.

The Provisional Committee also sponsored 14 study classes for the unemployed. Some 800 unemployed who participated in cadre study classes were given work in relief committees and labor unions. The committee also established co-operative factories which recruited the unemployed to make blankets, leather shoes, and garments.

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